

adamantinoma of bone. Dr. Lichtenstein thinks these represent dermal inclusion tumors from embryonic rests.

I would not recommend that one buy the new edition if one already owns a copy of the previous volume since there is little change and the new price is 50 percent higher than the last.

I would, however, recommend a re-reading of the introduction which remains as important and relevant today as when it was first written over 20 years ago. In this introduction, Dr. Lichtenstein discusses the clinical management of bone lesions that may be tumors and his sound advice should be heeded by the orthopedic surgeon, radiologist, pathologist or any physician faced with the problem of possible bone tumor in his patient.

DOUGLAS J. SHEFT, MD

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GASTROINTESTINAL ANGIOGRAPHY—Volume 1 in the Series: Saunders Monographs in Clinical Radiology—Stewart R. Reuter, MD, Professor of Radiology, University of Michigan School of Medicine, Ann Arbor; Director, Department of Radiology, Wayne County General Hospital; Helen C. Redman, MD, Assistant Chief, Department of Radiology, Mt. Zion Hospital, San Francisco; Clinical Associate Professor of Radiology, University of California, San Francisco, and Stanford University School of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia (19105), 1972. 292 pages, with 482 illustrations, \$17.00.

Gastrointestinal Angiography is a concise yet thorough review of a rapidly expanding new field. The material is logically divided into ten chapters. The first chapter deals with equipment and technique used in catheterization. It leads the less experienced radiologist through the steps of puncture, introduction and manipulation of the catheter, and the more common pitfalls and difficulties. The second chapter deals scholarly and exhaustively with anatomy.

Chapters III through VIII deal with pathologic entities in which angiography is used. The material is abundantly illustrated and the quality of the illustrations is excellent. The chapter on pharmacangiography is up-to-date and discusses vasoconstrictor drugs, vasodilator drugs and their uses in angiography; there is a separate subchapter on therapeutic pharmacangiography for tumor infusion, control of gastrointestinal hemorrhage, delivery of thrombogenic material, and the use of vasodilators in splanchnic vasoconstriction.

The book reads easily and should be of great value for anyone who wishes to learn more about gastrointestinal angiography.

The authors speak about complications from the various procedures as they deal with various techniques and conditions, rather than have a separate chapter on complications, ways to prevent them and coping with them once they occur.

This book fills a need and will undoubtedly find its way to the shelves of everyone performing angiography.

ALEXANDER R. MARGULIS, MD

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THE CHINESE VERSIONS OF MODERN ACUPUNCTURE—Translated from the Chinese and with an Introduction by Henry C. Lu, PhD. Academy of Oriental Heritage, Office 308, Ford Building, 193 E. Hastings St., Vancouver 4, B.C., Canada, 1973. 241 pages, \$40.00.

During the past year there has been a tremendous outpouring of English texts available to the American public concerning acupuncture. Much of what is written is anecdotal or repetitious, since there are very few original sources upon which authors may base their works.

Dr. Lu has compiled his book from primarily 3 sources. One is the classic of acupuncture, which is one of 2 volumes of the *Yellow Emperor's Book of Internal Medicine*. This work has been previously translated, quoted and interpreted by a number of authors and the present work adds little to what was previously available. For a major portion of his text, however, Dr. Lu draws

upon materials prepared in 1970 and 1971 by special committees in Northern and Southern China and published for the instruction of modern acupuncturists. With this as a basis, Dr. Lu's text becomes one of the few available to the English reader, describing acupuncture as it is currently practiced in the Peoples' Republic of China.

A chapter on techniques of acupuncture includes a description of the needles used, postures to be taken by the patient, methods of locating acupuncture points, as well as techniques of needling used for various circumstances. A section concerned with technical problems which may be encountered is a welcome addition to what has previously been available in the literature. One procedure described is the massaging of the patient's philltrum to relieve fainting which may occur during treatment.

In a section describing the specific locations of the various acupuncture points the author goes to great efforts in attempts to resolve the differences present in the Northern and Southern Chinese texts. This often makes the references to points cumbersome, but since this section is amply illustrated, and the Chinese transliteration of the point name accompanies the meridian name and number, these problems are able to be overcome. Separate chapters on the special points of the hand and ear are also included. This information was previously very difficult to obtain in English and supplies detailed information of these very important point locations.

A description of acupuncture anesthesia is excellent. Not only does the author give the history of acupuncture anesthesia and the rationale behind the needle placements, there is also included a listing of the specific acupuncture points for various surgical procedures. This specific information was unavailable to the Western reader until very recently.

Although not as encyclopedic as some other similar listings, the author has chosen to use Western terminology classification in a section on diseases amenable to treatment by acupuncture. For this reason it becomes much more useful to those practitioners familiar with Western medicine. Points used for the treatment of angina pectoris, bronchitis or cholecystitis, for example, can be easily learned.

The major criticism of this book is in the technical aspects of the printing and layout. It is apparently done by mimeograph duplication, or very poor quality photo offset. Although most of the text is legible, there are some parts that are difficult to decipher, due to variation in the printing quality. Because of these technical points, it would seem that the rather expensive price of this volume is unjustified.

ANDREW J. LEWIN, MD

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ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY—Current Chinese Practice—Leong T. Tan, MD, practicing urologist, San Francisco; Margaret Y.-C. Tan, MS, Associate Specialist, Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, and trained acupuncturist; Iiza Veith, PhD, Professor and Vice Chairman, Department of Health Sciences, University of California, San Francisco. Temple University Press, Philadelphia (19122), 1973. 159 pages, \$15.00.

The recent resurgence of interest in acupuncture in Western countries, especially the United States, is reflected by the large number of publications in English, which have recently come on the market. Many of these publications have merely rehashed the ancient Chinese philosophy upon which acupuncture is based, as well as reporting the technique and results of Western practitioners.

Acupuncture as practiced in China today is in many